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*Feb.* 21, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL SANFORD, Cabinet-maker, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent; do hereby notify the said creditors to said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for that purpose.

JOB TOWNSEND, JOHN TILLINGHAST. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH SANFORD, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, Feb.* 21, 1805.

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THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by JAMES PERRY.

*Newport, Dec.* 20, 1805.


## *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

*From the* UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

*From Washington City, Feb.* 10, 1805.

I HAVE succeeded at last in obtaining a copy of the curious correspondence between our Secretary of State and the Marquis De Casa Yrujo. You will undoubtedly share on its perusal in the sentiments of indignation it has excited here among Tyrians and Trojans. When it was known that the President had ordered an official notification to be served to the Marquis to leave the city, a few hours after his arrival in it, it was the general impression that the minister of Spain must have had proved upon him some of those *heinous crimes* which *alone*, according to the opinion of the best writers on the laws of nations, could justify a similar proceeding; but what has been our surprise when we have found out that this imprudent and hasty step of the President, had no other motive but that of the Marquis's having come as usual to Washington, after a demand had been made for his recall at Madrid? and again, what has the astonishment of every one been when they discovered that the only cause brought forward to solicit his recall is the long-forgotten ridiculous mistake of Major Jackson! I do not speak of the ridiculous supposition of a right over the person of an Ambassador, without an acknowledged, grounded motive, which could not be applied to the meanest of our citizens. Never was there such an infatuation! the fact is, that the President has got hold for his purposes of this miserable pretence; he attributes I understand to the Marquis the invincible difficulties he has met with at the Court of Spain, on some pretensions generally acknowledged here as groundless and unsupported; and thus the administration cannot forgive him for having placed them under the painful necessity of *whispering* to Congress the humiliating confession, that the acquisition of the best part of West-Florida, promulgated by them with so much exultation, for *obvious* motives, turns out a mere golden dream of their own making. By the observations contained in the Marquis's note in reply to the paragraph of the President's message, they anticipated with terror, that he could and that probably he would let *at once the cat out of the bag*, by propagating among the members, and others, *particulars* which it *was important to conceal*. As long as the Marquis remained in Philadelphia, the minds of our cabinet continued composed enough. The official communication verbally, and by writing, had been kept up between him and Mr. Madison, until the departure of the latter from Philadelphia, late in October. More, we understand they were in the habit of a frequent social intercourse, and that Mr. Madison even went to dine at the Marquis's country-house. *Since that period no incident whatever had occurred*, which ought, or could reasonably alter the state of things; but as soon as the Marquis spoke of going to the seat of government, a complete change took place in the scene: a friend both to the administration and the Marquis was employed to prevail upon him not to come down to the Federal City. The suggestion was warmly presented as the effect of personal friendship. The Marquis who had nothing to reproach himself with, not being able to conciliate the sudden transition from a former public and personal intercourse to the unexpected extinction of both, as it was also insinuated, came to Washington as he had in contemplation; and a few hours after his arrival received the following letter. Never was there a greater want of dignity, or a more glaring inconsistency! Rub your eyes, and read.

—

No. 1.

*Department of State, 15th Jan.* 1806.

SIR,

IN consequence of the just objections which your conduct has furnished against your continuance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his Catholic Majesty, it was signified at Madrid, in the month of April last, through the mission of the United States there, that the substitution of another was desired by the President. In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish, and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, and that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a spirit of conciliation the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted, and it was not doubted, that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is seen therefore, not without surprize, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government, as if nothing had occurred rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the President has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the United States during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed after this obstacle shall have ceased.

I am charged by the President, at the same time to let it be fully understood, that the considerations which have led to this explanation, being altogether personal, they are perfectly consistent with the ready admission of a successor, and with all the attention which can be due to whatever communications his catholic majesty may please to make with a view to cultivate harmony and friendship between the two nations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With consideration and respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUYO.

—

No 2.—(TRANSLATION.)

*Washington, 16th Jan.* 1806.

JAMES MADISON, ESQ.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of yesterday in which you are pleased to tell me, that from the President of the United States having solicited my recal at Madrid, in the month of April last, he has heard with surprise my arrival in this city, the residence of government, and that he thinks this step of mine improper, adding at the same time, that my stay here would be dissatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with a view to hatch plots, to excite conspiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever against the government of the United States, and as hitherto, I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a similar tendency *which alone could justify the tenor and object* of your letter, to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act, which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or as a private individual. Making use therefore of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city, four miles square, in which the government resides, as long as it may suit the interest of the king, my master or my own personal convenience; I must at the same time add that I shall not lose sight of these two circumstances as respects the period and season in which our mutual desires for my departure from the United States are to be accomplished.

In regard to the objections which this government, in its wisdom is pleased to call *just*, respecting the demand of my removal, I shall take the liberty of observing, that although this government, no doubt, may have had *their* reasons to solicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine; for Mr. Monroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this subject, merely contains vague undetermined, general assertions, destitute of any proof whatever. It is true that he alledges an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the United States; but it is equally so that as this assertion of government is grounded on a reference to a testimony already proved incorrect, I may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that respect which I owe to this administration, permit myself to call it false and calumnious, independent that in the letter I had the honour of writing to you, sir, early in September 1804, in which this business was completely and satisfactorily explained. If, in fact, the editor of the Commercial Register, could ever be considered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magistrate, of the heads of the departments, and of the acts of this administration? It is not my intention to endeavour to change by this explanation the disposition of this government towards my person; my object is solely to fulfil the duty my situation imposes upon me, of again repelling an imputation which is as improbable in itself as it is calumnious against both my public and private character.

I shall therefore, Sir, communicate your letter of yesterday to my government. I shall also inform it of my answer thereto, and whenever by the order of the king, my master, I am to return to Spain, I shall quit the United States with sentiments of affection towards a virtuous people, in whose bosom I have lived ten years, with the intimate testimony of having never commit-

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JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN TILLINGHAST. }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to
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*From the* UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

*From Waſhington City, Feb.* 10, 1805.

I HAVE ſucceeded at laſt in obtaining a copy of the curious correſpondence between our Secretary of State and the Marquis De Caſa Yrujo. You will undoubtedly ſhare on its peruſal in the ſentiments of indignation it has excited here among Tyrians and Trojans. When it was known that the Preſident had ordered an official notification to be ſerved to the Marquis to leave the city, a few hours after his arrival in it, it was the general impreſſion that the miniſter of Spain muſt have had proved upon him ſome of thoſe *heinous crimes* which *alone*, according to the opinion of the beſt writers on the laws of nations, could juſtify a ſimilar proceeding; but what has been our ſurpriſe when we have found out that this imprudent and haſty ſtep of the Preſident, had no other motive but that of the Marquis's having come as uſual to Waſhington, after a demand had been made for his recall at Madrid? and again, what has the aſtoniſhment of every one been when they diſcovered that the only cauſe brought forward to ſolicit his recall is the long-forgotten ridiculous miſtake of Major Jackſon! I do not ſpeak of the ridiculous ſuppoſition of a right over the perſon of an Ambaſſador, without an acknowledged, grounded motive, which could not be applied to the meaneſt of our citizens. Never was there ſuch an infatuation! the fact is, that the Preſident has got hold for his purpoſes of this miſerable pretence; he attributes I underſtand to the Marquis the invincible difficulties he has met with at the Court of Spain, on ſome pretenſions generally acknowledged here as groundleſs and unſupported; and thus the adminiſtration cannot forgive him for having placed them under the painful neceſſity of *whiſpering* to Congreſs the humiliating confeſſion, that the acquiſition of the beſt part of Weſt-Florida, promulgated by them with ſo much exultation, for *obvious* motives, turns out a mere golden dream of their own making. By the obſervations contained in the Marquis's note in reply to the paragraph of the Preſident's meſſage, they anticipated with terror, that he could and that probably he would let *at once the cat out of the bag*, by propagating among the members, and others, *particulars* which it *was important to conceal.* As long as the Marquis remained in Philadelphia, the minds of our cabinet continued compoſed enough. The official communication verbally, and by writing, had been kept up between him and Mr. Madiſon, until the departure of the latter from Philadelphia, late in October. More, we underſtand they were in the habit of a frequent ſocial intercourſe, and that Mr. Madiſon even went to dine at the Marquis's country-houſe. *Since that period no incident whatever had occurred*, which ought, or could reaſonably alter the ſtate of things; but as ſoon as the Marquis ſpoke of going to the ſeat of government, a complete change took place in the ſcene: a friend both to the adminiſtration and the Marquis was employed to prevail upon him not to come down to the Federal City. The ſuggeſtion was warmly preſented as the effect of perſonal friendſhip. The Marquis who had nothing to reproach himſelf with, not being able to conciliate the ſudden tranſition from a former public and perſonal intercourſe to the unexpected extinction of both, as it was alſo inſinuated, came to Waſhington as he had in contemplation; and a few hours after his arrival received the following letter. Never was there a greater want of dignity, or a more glaring inconſiſtency! Rub your eyes, and read.

—

No. 1.

*Department of State,*
*15th Jan.* 1806.

SIR,

IN conſequence of the juſt objections which your conduct has furniſhed againſt your continuance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, it was ſignified at Madrid, in the month of April laſt, through the miſſion of the United States there, that the ſubſtitution of another was deſired by the Preſident. In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourſelf expreſſed a wiſh, and obtained permiſſion to return to Spain, the purpoſe might be accompliſhed without the neceſſity of a recall, and that ſuch a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a ſpirit of conciliation the arrangement propoſed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted, and it was not doubted, that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is ſeen therefore, not without ſurprize, that at this late day, you ſhould have repaired to the ſeat of government, as if nothing had occurred rendering ſuch a ſtep improper. Under theſe circumſtances, the Preſident has charged me to ſignify to you, that your remaining at this place is diſſatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himſelf to inſiſt on your departure from the United States during an inclement ſeaſon, he expects it will not be unneceſſarily poſtponed after this obſtacle ſhall have ceaſed.

I am charged by the Preſident, at the ſame time to let it be fully underſtood, that the conſiderations which have led to this explanation, being altogether perſonal, they are perfectly conſiſtent with the ready admiſſion of a ſucceſſor, and with all the attention which can be due to whatever communications his catholic majeſty may pleaſe to make with a view to cultivate harmony and friendſhip between the two nations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With conſideration and reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

*The Marquis de Casa Yrujo.*

—

No 2.—(TRANSLATION.)

*Waſhington, 16th Jan.* 1806.

JAMES MADISON, ESQ.

SIR,

I have juſt received your letter of yeſterday in which you are pleaſed to tell me, that from the Preſident of the United States having ſolicited my recal at Madrid, in the month of April laſt, he has heard with ſurpriſe my arrival in this city, the reſidence of government, and that he thinks this ſtep of mine improper, adding at the ſame time, that my ſtay here would be diſſatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with a view to hatch plots, to excite conſpiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever againſt the government of the United States, and as hitherto, I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a ſimilar tendency *which alone could juſtify the tenor and object* of your letter, to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act, which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or as a private individual. Making uſe therefore of theſe rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city, four miles ſquare, in which the government reſides, as long as it may ſuit the intereſt of the king, my maſter or my own perſonal convenience; I muſt at the ſame time add that I ſhall not loſe ſight of theſe two circumſtances as reſpects the period and ſeaſon in which our mutual deſires for my departure from the United States are to be accompliſhed.

In regard to the objections which this government, in its wiſdom is pleaſed to call *juſt*, reſpecting the demand of my removal, I ſhall take the liberty of obſerving, that although this government, no doubt may have had *their* reaſons to ſolicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine; for Mr. Monroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this ſubject, merely contains vague undetermined, general aſſertions, deſtitute of any proof whatever. It is true that he alledges an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the United States; but it is equally ſo that as this aſſertion of government is grounded on a reference to a teſtimony already proved incorrect, I may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that reſpect which I owe to this adminiſtration, permit myſelf to call it falſe and calumnious, independent that in the letter I had the honour of writing to you, ſir, early in September 1804, in which this buſineſs was completely and ſatisfactorily explained. If, in fact, the editor of the Commercial Regiſter, could ever be conſidered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magiſtrate, of the heads of the departments, and of the acts of this adminiſtration? It is not my intention to endeavour to change by this explanation the diſpoſition of this government towards my perſon; my object is ſolely to fulfil the duty my ſituation impoſes upon me, of again repelling an imputation which is as improbable in itſelf as it is calumnious againſt both my public and private character.

I ſhall therefore, Sir, communicate your letter of yeſterday to my government. I ſhall alſo inform it of my anſwer thereto, and whenever by the order of the king, my maſter, I am to return to Spain, I ſhall quit the United States with ſentiments of affection towards a virtuous people, in whoſe boſom I have lived ten years, with the intimate teſtimony of having never commit-

ted any grounded offence against their government, and above all with the consoling satisfaction of having employed all my zeal and feeble talents in defence of the rights and interest of the best of kings.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

No. 3.—(TRANSLATION.)

*Washington, January* 19, 1806.

SIR,

Having gone through the personal explanations, which for just motives I was compelled to enter into, in my first answer to your letter of the 15th inst. I must now inform you, sir, what otherwise would then have constituted my sole reply; namely, *That the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, near the United States, receives no orders except from his Sovereign.* I must also declare to you, Sir, that I consider both the style and tenor of your letter as indecorous as its object is an infraction of the privileges attached to my public character. This violation of the *diplomatic* rights and privileges, as inexplicable in itself as it is ill-grounded, requires on my part the most solemn protest against your said letter, its style, and the intent with which it was addressed to me.—I do therefore protest in the most solemn manner I possibly can, against this improper step of yours, Sir; a step which, under the existing circumstances, is as contrary to the *diplomatic* laws and usages, as it is to the spirit of the constitution and government of this country; and in order that your conduct, Sir, in this case, may not in any manner affect the privileges of the body to which I have the honor to belong, I shall immediately transmit to the other members thereof, accredited near the United States, a copy of your said letter, of my first answer, and of this my protest, that on their part they may make the proper use thereof; and also that it may always appear, that if there has existed, on the part of this administration, an arbitrary determination to violate the rights of embassy, respected by every civilised nation, there did also exist in me the just resolution of repelling any similar attempt,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

# NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

## NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

### *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

WASHINGTON, *Friday, February* 7, 1806.

THE Naval Peace Establishment bill was taken up in committee of the whole.—[☞ *This bill empowers the President to keep in service* 925 *seamen; to increase the number of Captains from* 10 *to* 13; *to create nine commanders; and to increase the Lieutenants from* 36 *to* 72; *that an opening may be given to the President to promote several officers who had distinguished themselves in the Mediterranean.*]

Mr. Leib opposed the bill. It was, he said, a kind of *pension bill*; and the Treasury was not in such a state of overflow to justify this liberality.

After some debate, it was suggested the bill required much amendment, when the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

The *Officers of the House compensation* bill passed—[☞ *By this bill, the pay of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and Door-Keepers are fixed at* 950 *dollars a year; Assistants at* 900.]

Mr. Crowninshield moved, That a statement of the exports of foreign goods, during the last three years, be laid before the House. Adopted.

Mr. J. Randolph moved, That the following article be a part of the Constitution of the United States, viz.

"*The Judges of the Supreme, and all other Courts of the United States,* SHALL *be removed from office, by* THE PRESIDENT, *on the joint Address of both Houses of Congress requesting the same.*" Referred to a Committee of the whole.

*Monday, February* 10.

Mr. Nicholson, after a number of observations on the motions which had been made by Mr. Gregg, and by Gen. Smith, in the Senate, neither of which he liked, offered a Resolution for prohibiting after a certain time, the importation of the following articles, being of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, or her colonies, &c. viz.

*All articles of which leather, tin (except sheets) brass, hemp, flax, or silk is the material of chief value; woolen cloths, whose invoice prices exceed ——; woolen hosiery; glass of all kinds; silver and plated ware; paper; nails; hats; clothing; millenary; playing cards; beer; ale; porter; pictures and prints.*

Mr. Nicholson observed, that the total prohibition of importations from Great-Britain would materially affect our revenue, and exports; and be injurious to the people of this country, who were in the habit of using European goods. He stated, the annual importation from Britain to amount to twenty five millions of dollars; yielding a revenue of nearly five millions annually.

This resolution was referred, as usual.

Certain Resolutions offered to Congress, in 1794, by Mr. Madison, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crowninshield, after noticing the resolution of Mr. Nicholson, and contradicting some of his statements, offered another resolution, as supplementary to one offered by Mr. Clay, viz.

*Resolved*, That after a certain time, no Goods, &c. shall be exported from, or imported into the United States in any vessel to or from any European colonies situated on the Eastern side of the continent of America, northward of the Equator, unless the importation of all articles of the growth, &c. of the United States in American bottoms, is at all times admitted into the said colonies, &c. and unless the exportation of the productions of the said colonies, is permanently allowed in American bottoms from the same to the United States and the territories of the same.

Referred as usual.

The bill allowing the City Council of Charleston to impose a certain tonnage duty, was taken up; its passage was opposed by Mr. Crowninshield; and advocated by Messrs. Clay and Marion; and passed—Ayes 52.

The bill to extend the time for taking the oath, and giving bond in cases of drawback, was taken up, in committee of the whole.—A motion was made to strike out the 2d section, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury a discretionary power to extend the benefit of drawback in certain cases, occasioned a long debate.—Messrs. Holland, Clark, J. C. Smith, Jackson, Bidwell, Conrad, Macon and Smilie, were in favour of striking out the section; and Messrs. J. Clay, Leib, Elmer, Nicholson, Crowninshield and Sloan, opposed to striking out. The motion to strike out, passed, Ayes 70; as were the 3d and 4th sections. The Committee rose, and reported: and the House took up the report, which was debated until the hour of adjournment.

*Tuesday, February* 11.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday on the subject of drawbacks:—when after another long debate, the House accepted the report of the committee of the whole—Yeas 71—Nays 45. The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Senate informed the House that they had passed a bill for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Judge Chase.

Mr. Randolph moved that the galleries be cleared, which was accordingly done, and in a few minutes the House adjourned.—[☞ *We learn that during this occlusion, Mr. R. informed the House the President had approved the doings in its secret sessions.*]

*Wednesday, February* 12.

Mr. Sloan, after some preliminary observations, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the commanders of British armed vessels have impressed many American seamen, and compelled them to bear arms on board said vessels, and assist in fighting their battles with nations in amity and peace with the United States; and also brought into British courts for adjudication, many merchant vessels, sailing under the flag, and owned by citizens of the said United Staees, where some have been a long time unjustly detained, and others condemned, contrary to justice, and the law of nations."

For remedy whereof

"*Resolved*, That in case the government of Great-Britain shall neglect, or refuse for months to restore all American seamen impressed or detained as aforesaid, and also discharge all American vessels detained contrary to law as aforesaid, making compensation for the loss sustained by such detention, and also for those condemned as prizes; all trade and intercourse shall thenceforth cease, and be prohibited between the United States and Great-Britain and its dependencies, until equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, that shall insure a return, or compensation for the property unjustly seized and condemned; and also the restoration of American seamen to liberty and their country. Provided also, that upon such arrangements being made, the President of the United States shall have power, by proclamation, to open trade and commerce, upon the principle of such equitable arrangements between the said United States and Great-Britain, and her dependencies."

This resolution was immediately considered, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

*Thursday, February* 13.

Mr. Goodwin, presented certain resolutions from the citizens of the town of Petersburgh, in Virginia, relative to aggressions committed by foreign nations, evincive of lively indignation, and pledging their most strenuous support of measures for redress. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," was read a third time and passed—Ayes 55—Noes 27.

*Friday, February* 14.

Mr. Sloan, from the committee to whom was referred the bill imposing a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States, reported a bill, with sundry amendments.

The principal feature of the amended bill is a provision, in the case of smuggling slaves into the state of South-Carolina, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to remove them into some other state, and hire them out for a term of years.

Mr. Jackson moved to reject the bill.

This motion after a short debate, was negatived, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole.

# *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

## *SOUTH-CAROLINA.*

CHARLESTON, FEB. 7; 1806.

THE Ship Averick, Capt. Decost, arrived this morning, sailed from Rotterdam on the 20th of December. Capt. Decost brought no papers; but states, that the reports from the seat of war were, that there had been much hard fighting—and that Bonaparte, in the battle on the 2d of December, had been slightly wounded in the arm. The last accounts, however, were, that the French troops had been successful.

Capt. Decost furnishes one important article of information, which proves, beyond doubt, that Prussia has taken part in the war: *All the Prussian merchantmen in Rotterdam had been seized by the Dutch government*; and accounts were momently expected of the Prussian troops having struck a blow.

## *PENNSYLVANIA.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 18.

*Armed Expedition from New-York.*

Whispers have for some time been circulating respecting a mysterious expedition fitting out at New-York. Those whispers have increased to loud rumours and have excited a considerable degree of alarm among our citizens. It seems to be a fact that the Leander and several other vessels of force have actually sailed upon a secret and dangerous expedition that will involve the character of our country, and may, in the event, produce the most serious and fatal evils to our merchants.

Report says (and we believe it) that four ships have been fitted out with full complements of arms, ammunition, artificers, volunteers, &c. &c. that on board one of them Gen. Miranda, a Spanish subject of great talents and enterprise, has embarked; that their place of rendezvous is Port-au-Prince, where they are to take on board mulattoes as soldiers and proceed to acts of hostility on the Spanish main.

Such are the outlines of the project as far as we can learn by letters from New-York and by the current conversation of the day.

It is further asserted, that pikes and other warlike implements which have been shipped were supplied from the armories of the United States. This assertion ought to be received with caution; for, without the most positive proof, it is not to be supposed that our cautious and timid administration would act in a manner so directly hostile to a power with whom we are at peace; though there is no doubt that the President's message at the opening of the present session of congress, justified a belief that war with Spain was inevitable. This circumstance might properly enough induce adventurers to *prepare* for fitting out privateers, and might also justify government in conniving at such preparations; but can be no apology for permitting them actually to sail while the two nations remain at peace. As good citizens, therefore, we are bound to believe that the government were profoundly ignorant of the fitting out and sailing of this expedition: yet, how four or five large vessels could be completely armed, manned and cleared out without the knowledge of the government "demands a doubt." How will the affair appear in Spain, when it shall be known that American vessels have been armed and equipped in an American port, and manned with American citizens to commit open hostilities upon a Spanish province? Though it is our duty to believe that government could never have had a suspicion of the object or even existence of this formidable armament (though for a considerable time known to every body else) will it not be difficult to convince the Spanish court of this singular fact? and will not the landing of the expedition, under all these suspicious circumstances, be a signal for the Spanish Governors to seize every American vessel in their ports, and every other species of American property upon which they can lay their hands! These are serious questions which demand the serious and prompt attention of the government. We shall wait with no small degree of solicitude to know what will be done in this strange affair.

February 21.

*Armed Expedition from New-York.*

In our paper of Friday we stated some facts which had come to our knowledge relative to this extraordinary affair, and are not surprised to find that they have excited a very considerable degree of sensibility. Our merchants, one and all, express their indignation at a project which, if carried into execution, will go far to prostrate the character of our country and to put in jeopardy its best interests. It is a question of no little moment to be decided whether our government have been privy to the affair. To suppose that they have connived at it would be to impeach them of conduct which would fix an indelible stain upon the character of our country; and to suppose them ignorant of an equipment of an expedition of such magnitude, when some of their own officers were intimately acquainted with all the transactions, would be to ascribe to them a degree of inattention or indifference little less criminal.

That four ships, one of them in particular, loaded with all sorts of warlike implements, furnished with a crew of more than 200 men; among whom are *printers* with their types and presses, and various descriptions of mechanics suitable for fixing an establishment, all under the direction and command of a foreign officer, should be equipped and actually *sail* from one of our principal seaports upon a warlike expedition; that their acknowledged object should be to attack a power with whom we are at perfect peace, will hardly be credited by any one who expects to find in the conduct of government that honor and good faith which it is the interest and the wish of the nation to maintain. Yet we are assured that those ships have sailed; and we know of no measures that have been taken to seize or pursue them in order to defeat their purposes.

If our administration have assumed to themselves the power of commencing war against Spain without the sanction of Congress, and without the formality of a declaration, they ought at least to make known the fact to our merchants; otherwise their hostility may be more severely felt by our citizens than by Spain; for the moment warlike operations is commenced every cent of American property in the Havanna and other Spanish ports will be confiscated. Indeed, should the expedition prove to be entirely unauthorised, it will not materially vary the case unless government, now that the circumstances respecting it have become public, should take some active measures to prevent the accomplishment of the design, and thus convince the world that the whole has been the work of enterprising individuals and not a deliberate act of government. Unless some step of this kind is soon, very soon taken, it is much to be feared that Spain, seeing the circumstances of the case, will infer that the aggression is authorised or at least connived at by the government, and order reprisals to be made upon American property wherever it can be found.

Letters from Washington mention, that the French minister has demanded of our government that they immediately dispatch two frigates after the Leander, to bring her back, or prevent her from committing hostilities against Spain; otherwise that he shall withdraw from the United States.

## *NEW-YORK.*

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 24.

*West-Indies.*—That several hostile squadrons have recently arrived in the West-Indies, there can be no room to doubt; but the accounts of their respective force and object are so vague and contradictory, that we are in possession of no certain intelligence on this head. Charleston papers to the 16th current, mention the arrival, at that port; of the brig Merchant, Carson, from Barbadoes, who informs that as he passed St. Kitts he saw 9 sail of British ships of the line at that place; and on his arrival at Turks-Island, where he touched, he was informed that an American who had been there was boarded on the 24th January ten leagues N. W. of Anguilla, by a French squadron of 7 sail of the line. Capt. C. also mentions the arrival at Barbadoes of 5 sail of the line under Admiral Duckworth.

Another account states, that a French squadron of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates were fell in with in the Moro passage on the 25th ult.

If, as is alledged in a subsequent article, a division of the Brest fleet has gone to sea, and is destined for the West-Indies, that quarter may soon perhaps be the theatre of some very important operations. Determined to engage in "the unprofitable contest of trying who can do each other the greatest harm," the hostile armaments will probably have a bloody and destructive rencountre.—The French will know that the gallant *Nelson* no longer presides over the plans of their enemy; and this circumstance, we have no doubt, will inspire them with a hope, perhaps with a courage, which they would not otherwise have felt—but the *spirit* of that Hero still pervades the fleets of Britain, and her foes shall still find that though his presence no longer inspires and directs, his memory fires and his tactics guide.

The British frigate Sea-Horse, arrived at Kingston on the 18th ult. dispatched from Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, with intelligence that eighteen French line of battle ships, supposed to be from Brest, had been seen Steering West.—This news had excited considerable alarm in Jamaica, and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed in a few days.

Capt. Long arrived at Charleston, from Jamaica, informs that the day before he sailed, the British sloop of war Favorite, captured the celebrated privateer Gen. Blanchard, (formerly the Charleston) Capt. De Bruix.—The brig exchanged two or three broadsides with the Sloop of war; when De Bruix, the Commander, having his head shot off, the First Lieutenant immediately struck his colours; she mounted 12 guns, and had about 90 men on board, several of whom were killed in the action.—It will be recollected, that this privateer had invariably

ted any grounded offence against their government, and above all with the consoling satisfaction of having employed all my zeal and feeble talents in defence of the rights and interest of the best of kings.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

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*Monday, February 10.*

Mr. Nicholson, after a number of observations on the motions which had been made by Mr. Gregg, and by Gen. Smith, in the Senate, neither of which he liked, offered a Resolution for prohibiting after a certain time, the importation of the following articles, being of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, or her colonies, &c. viz.

*All articles of which leather, tin (except sheets) brass, hemp, flax, or silk is the material of chief value; woolen cloths, whose invoice prices exceed ——; woolen hosiery; glass of all kinds; silver and plated ware; paper; nails; hats; clothing; millenary; playing cards; beer; ale; porter; pictures and prints.*

Mr. Nicholson observed, that the total prohibition of importations from Great-Britain would materially affect our revenue, and exports; and be injurious to the people of this country, who were in the habit of using European goods. He stated, the annual importation from Britain to amount to twenty five millions of dollars; yielding a revenue of nearly five millions annually.

This resolution was referred, as usual.

Certain Resolutions offered to Congress, in 1794, by Mr. Madison, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crowninshield, after noticing the resolution of Mr. Nicholson, and contradicting some of his statements, offered another resolution, as supplementary to one offered by Mr. Clay, viz.

*Resolved*, That after a certain time, no Goods, &c. shall be exported from, or imported into the United States in any vessel to or from any European colonies situated on the Eastern side of the continent of America, northward of the Equator, unless the importation of all articles of the growth, &c. of the United States in American bottoms, is at all times admitted into the said colonies, &c. and unless the exportation of the productions of the said colonies, is permanently allowed in American bottoms from the same to the United States and the territories of the same.

Referred as usual.

The bill allowing the City Council of Charleston to impose a certain tonnage duty, was taken up; its passage was opposed by Mr. Crowninshield; and advocated by Messrs. Clay and Marion; and passed—Ayes 52.

The bill to extend the time for taking the oath, and giving bond in cases of drawback, was taken up, in committee of the whole.—A motion was made to strike out the 2d section, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury a discretionary power to extend the benefit of drawback in certain cases, occasioned a long debate.—Messrs. Holland, Clark, J. C. Smith, Jackson, Bidwell, Conrad, Macon and Smilie, were in favour of striking out the section; and Messrs. J. Clay, Leib, Elmer, Nicholson, Crowninshield and Sloan, opposed to striking out. The motion to strike out, passed, Ayes 70; as were the 3d and 4th sections. The Committee rose, and reported: and the House took up the report, which was debated until the hour of adjournment.

*Tuesday, February 11.*

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday on the subject of drawbacks:—when after another long debate, the House accepted the report of the committee of the whole—Yeas 71—Nays 45. The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Senate informed the House that they had passed a bill for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Judge Chase.

Mr. Randolph moved that the galleries be cleared, which was accordingly done, and in a few minutes the House adjourned.—[☞ *We learn that during this occlusion, Mr. R. informed the House the President had approved the doings in its secret sessions.*]

*Wednesday, February 12.*

Mr. Sloan, after some preliminary observations, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the commanders of British armed vessels have impressed many American seamen, and compelled them to bear arms on board said vessels, and assist in fighting their battles with nations in amity and peace with the United States; and also brought into British courts for adjudication, many merchant vessels, sailing under the flag, and owned by citizens of the said United Staees, where some have been a long time unjustly detained, and others condemned, contrary to justice, and the law of nations."

For remedy whereof

"*Resolved*, That in case the government of Great-Britain shall neglect, or refuse for months to restore all American seamen impressed or detained as aforesaid, and also discharge all American vessels detained contrary to law as aforesaid, making compensation for the loss sustained by such detention, and also for those condemned as prizes; all trade and intercourse shall thenceforth cease, and be prohibited between the United States and Great-Britain and its dependencies, until equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, that shall insure a return, or compensation for the property unjustly seized and condemned; and also the restoration of American seamen to liberty and their country. Provided also, that upon such arrangements being made, the President of the United States shall have power, by proclamation, to open trade and commerce, upon the principle of such equitable arrangements between the said United States and Great-Britain, and her dependencies."

This resolution was immediately considered, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

*Thursday, February 13.*

Mr. Goodwin, presented certain resolutions from the citizens of the town of Petersburgh, in Virginia, relative to aggressions committed by foreign nations, evincive of lively indignation, and pledging their most strenuous support of measures for redress. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," was read a third time and passed—Ayes 55—Noes 27.

*Friday, February 14.*

Mr. Sloan, from the committee to whom was referred the bill imposing a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States, reported a bill, with sundry amendments.

The principal feature of the amended bill is a provision, in the case of smuggling slaves into the state of South-Carolina, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to remove them into some other state, and hire them out for a term of years.

Mr. Jackson moved to reject the bill.

This motion after a short debate, was negatived, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole.

# *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

## *SOUTH CAROLINA.*

CHARLESTON, FEB. 7, 1806.

THE Ship Averick, Capt. Decost, arrived this morning, sailed from Rotterdam on the 20th of December. Capt. Decost brought no papers; but states, that the reports from the seat of war were, that there had been much hard fighting—and that Bonaparte, in the battle on the 2d of December, had been slightly wounded in the arm. The last accounts, however, were, that the French troops had been successful.

Capt. Decost furnishes one important article of information, which proves, beyond doubt, that Prussia has taken part in the war: *All the Prussian merchantmen in Rotterdam had been seized by the Dutch government*; and accounts were momently expected of the Prussian troops having struck a blow.

## *PENNSYLVANIA.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 18.

*Armed Expedition from New-York.*

Whispers have for some time been circulating respecting a mysterious expedition fitting out at New-York. Those whispers have increased to loud rumours and have excited a considerable degree of alarm among our citizens. It seems to be a fact that the Leander and several other vessels of force have actually sailed upon a secret and dangerous expedition that will involve the character of our country, and may, in the event, produce the most serious and fatal evils to our merchants.

Report says (and we believe it) that four ships have been fitted out with full complements of arms, ammunition, artificers, volunteers, &c. &c. that on board one of them Gen. Miranda, a Spanish subject of great talents and enterprise, has embarked; that their place of rendezvous is Port-au-Prince, where they are to take on board mulattoes as soldiers and proceed to acts of hostility on the Spanish main.

Such are the outlines of the project as far as we can learn by letters from New-York and by the current conversation of the day.

It is further asserted, that pikes and other warlike implements which have been shipped were supplied from the armories of the United States. This assertion ought to be received with caution; for, without the most positive proof, it is not to be supposed that our cautious and timid administration would act in a manner so directly hostile to a power with whom we are at peace; though there is no doubt that the President's message at the opening of the present session of congress, justified a belief that war with Spain was inevitable. This circumstance might properly enough induce adventurers to *prepare* for fitting out privateers, and might also justify government in conniving at such preparations; but can be no apology for permitting them actually to sail while the two nations remain at peace. As good citizens, therefore, we are bound to believe that the government were profoundly ignorant of the fitting out and sailing of this expedition: yet, how four or five large vessels could be completely armed, manned and cleared out without the knowledge of the government "demands a doubt." How will the affair appear in Spain, when it shall be known that American vessels have been armed and equipped in an American port, and manned with American citizens to commit open hostilities upon a Spanish province? Though it is our duty to believe that government could never have had a suspicion of the object or even existence of this formidable armament (though for a considerable time known to every body else) will it not be difficult to convince the Spanish court of this singular fact? and will not the landing of the expedition, under all these suspicious circumstances, be a signal for the Spanish Governors to seize every American vessel in their ports, and every other species of American property upon which they can lay their hands? These are serious questions which demand the serious and prompt attention of the government. We shall wait with no small degree of solicitude to know what will be done in this strange affair.

February 21.

*Armed Expedition from New-York.*

In our paper of Friday we stated some facts which had come to our knowledge relative to this extraordinary affair, and are not surprised to find that they have excited a very considerable degree of sensibility. Our merchants, one and all, express their indignation at a project which, if carried into execution, will go far to prostrate the character of our country and to put in jeopardy its best interests. It is a question of no little moment to be decided whether our government have been privy to the affair. To suppose that they have connived at it would be to impeach them of conduct which would fix an indelible stain upon the character of our country; and to suppose them ignorant of an equipment of an expedition of such magnitude, when some of their own officers were intimately acquainted with all the transactions, would be to ascribe to them a degree of inattention or indifference little less criminal.

That four ships, one of them in particular, loaded with all sorts of warlike implements, furnished with a crew of more than 200 men; among whom are *printers* with their types and presses, and various descriptions of mechanics suitable for fixing an establishment, all under the direction and command of a foreign officer, should be equipped and actually *sail* from one of our principal seaports upon a warlike expedition; that their acknowledged object should be to attack a power with whom we are at perfect peace, will hardly be credited by any one who expects to find in the conduct of government that honor and good faith which it is the interest and the wish of the nation to maintain. Yet we are assured that those ships have sailed; and we know of no measures that have been taken to seize or pursue them in order to defeat their purposes.

If our administration have assumed to themselves the power of commencing war against Spain without the sanction of Congress, and without the formality of a declaration, they ought at least to make known the fact to our merchants; otherwise their hostility may be more severely felt by our citizens than by Spain; for the moment warlike operations is commenced every cent of American property in the Havanna and other Spanish ports will be confiscated. Indeed, should the expedition prove to be entirely unauthorised, it will not materially vary the case unless government, now that the circumstances respecting it have become public, should take some active measures to prevent the accomplishment of the design, and thus convince the world that the whole has been the work of enterprising individuals and not a deliberate act of government. Unless some step of this kind is soon, very soon taken, it is much to be feared that Spain, seeing the circumstances of the case, will infer that the aggression is authorised or at least connived at by the government, and order reprisals to be made upon American property wherever it can be found.

Letters from Washington mention, that the French minister has demanded of our government that they immediately dispatch two frigates after the Leander, to bring her back, or prevent her from committing hostilities against Spain; otherwise that he shall withdraw from the United States.

## *NEW-YORK.*

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 24.

*West-Indies.*—That several hostile squadrons have recently arrived in the West-Indies, there can be no room to doubt; but the accounts of their respective force and object are so vague and contradictory, that we are in possession of no certain intelligence on this head. Charleston papers to the 16th current, mention the arrival, at that port; of the brig Merchant, Carson, from Barbadoes, who informs that as he passed St. Kitts he saw 9 sail of British ships of the line at that place; and on his arrival at Turks-Island, where he touched, he was informed that an American who had been there was boarded on the 24th January ten leagues N. W. of Anguilla, by a French squadron of 7 sail of the line. Capt. C. also mentions the arrival at Barbadoes of 5 sail of the line under Admiral Duckworth.

Another account states, that a French squadron of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates were fell in with in the Moro passage on the 28th ult.

If, as is alledged in a subsequent article, a division of the Brest fleet has gone to sea, and is destined for the West-Indies, that quarter may soon perhaps be the theatre of some very important operations. Determined to engage in "the unprofitable contest of trying who can do each other the greatest harm," the hostile armaments will probably have a bloody and destructive rencountre.—The French will know that the gallant *Nelson* no longer presides over the plans of their enemy; and this circumstance, we have no doubt, will inspire them with a hope, perhaps with a courage, which they would not otherwise have felt—but the *spirit* of that Hero still pervades the fleets of Britain, and her foes shall still find that though his presence no longer inspires and directs, his memory fires and his tactics guide.

The British frigate Sea-Horse; arrived at Kingston on the 18th ult. dispatched from Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, with intelligence that eighteen French line of battle ships, supposed to be from Brest, had been seen Steering West.—This news had excited considerable alarm in Jamaica, and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed in a few days.

Capt. Long arrived at Charleston, from Jamaica, informs that the day before he sailed, the British sloop of war Favorite, captured the celebrated privateer Gen. Blanchard, (formerly the Charleston) Capt. De Bruix.—The brig exchanged two or three broadsides with the Sloop of war; when De Bruix, the Commander, having his head shot off, the First Lieutenant immediately struck his colours; she mounted 12 guns, and had about 90 men on board, several of whom were killed in the action.—It will be recollected, that this privateer had invariably

plundered every American veſſel ſhe fell in with.

*Fire.*—The following particulars of the late deſtructive fire at Wilmington, (N. C.) were received yeſterday, in a letter dated

"*Wilmington, February* 11, 1806.

"This devoted town has once more been nearly one-half burnt down. About two o'clock this morning the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Bake-houſe occupied by Mr. Gomache, and owing to the diſmay and confuſion attendant on ſuch occaſions, got ſo far a-head as to render every effort to check its progreſs unavailing, and burnt without interruption until the houſes were conſumed to the wharf and back to Princeſs-Street, with the exception of Mallet's Ware-houſe, John Martin's Brick-houſe at the corner of Princeſs and Front-Streets, two or three houſes on Toomer's Alley, Mr. Wright's new houſe, and Mr. Bergwen's houſe corner of Second and Market-Streets. Every other houſe, between the Market and ſouth-ſide of Princeſs-Street was conſumed, together with Allen's, Livingſton's, and Campbell's, on the north-ſide of Princeſs-Street."

February 25.

By the ſchooner Urania, from Barbadoes, we have received a file of the Barbadoes Mercury to the firſt of February, from which the following articles are copied:

BARBADOES, *February* 1.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ethalian, Capt. Spears, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, and brought in with her the neutral ſchooner Lubea Packet, Andrew Wickham, maſter, from Cuxhaven, bound to Martinique and St. Thomas, which the Ethalian fell in with on the 27th ult. off Martinique, and detained.

The Hon. Judge Bedford, at a Court of Vice-Admiralty held on Thurſday laſt, was pleaſed to paſs ſentence of condemnation in the caſe of the American ſhip Angeronis, from the coaſt of Africa, bound to Charleſton, detained by his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Charlotte, decreeing the ſaid ſhip and cargo, ſave the private adventures, to be lawful prize to the captors.

## *MASSACHUSETTS.*

BOSTON, FEB. 29.

*Fire!*—Yeſterday afternoon, a deſtructive fire broke out in the Rope-Walk, owned by Mr. J. Howe, at the bottom of the Common, in this town; which in a ſhort time, was conſumed, together with four other Walks adjacent, one owned by Mr. Samuel Emmons, one by Capt. Penuel B. Rogers, and two by Mr. Iſaac P. Davis; together with a large quantity of cordage, hemp, tar, &c. Mr. Howe was about finiſhing ſome tarring, when the copper being over-heated the tar took fire, and inſtantly communicated the flames in every direction. The contents of the Walks were partly ſaved, as well as part of the hemp in Rogers's fire-proof ſtore.—The contents of Mr. Davis's fire-proof ſtore, we learn, was conſumed. The wind was providentially at S. W. which blew the flames over the common, and confined its ravages to theſe valuable manufactories.—The public, as well as private loſs, cannot as yet be aſcertained.—It muſt be very great. Upwards of an hundred induſtrious men, ſeveral of them having families, are thus thrown out of employ. We have not heard of any accident in extinguiſhing the flames. Our country brethren were early in their aſſiſtance on the occaſion.

February 22.

At Charleſton (S. C.) London dates to the 19th of December have been received. They furniſh numerous German accounts of the bloody battles of the 2d—5th December; and corroborate the ſtatement that the Auſtro-Ruſſians fought only with the bayonet, made immenſe ſlaughter, and eventually remained maſters of the field:—They add, what we before knew, that the Archduke John from the Tyrol, had effected a junction with Prince Charles; and that the brothers had 90,000 men under them. We believe the number exaggerated: The laſt accounts ſay, the Archdukes were in Hungary; Maſſena at Leybach. That the Emperor Napoleon had rejected the mediation of Pruſſia; and that in the latter kingdom every thing was preparation for war.—We believe a war between Pruſſia and France is now certain.

The London Courier, of Dec. 19, 1805, confirms in the moſt poſitive terms, and on the beſt authority, the defeat of Bonaparte on the 5th of December—the deadly carnage which took place;—the retreat of the French to the river Swartza; and the advance of the allies to Auſterlitz in front of Wiſchau, the ſcene of battle.

Capt. Vinall, from Liverpool, who ſailed from thence the 25th of December, informs, that various reports, reſpecting the military occurrences on the continent, were in circulation a few days previous to his ſailing; but the laſt was, that Bonaparte's Grand Army had been defeated.

A gentleman from the River-of-Plate, heard nothing of the arrival of a Britiſh ſquadron in that quarter.

## FRENCH FLEET IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The Iris from Salem, for Meſſina, on the 10th of Jan. in lat. 28, 40, lon. 29, 30, was detained by a French fleet of 11 ſail of the line and 7 frigates, 24 days from Breſt, ſteering S. W. A fleet of 5 ſail of the line, and 2 frigates, 19 days from Breſt, was ſpoken, Jan. 18, near Martinico.

Capt. Hitchcock, from Curracoa, informs, that on Jan. 25th, in the Mona Paſſage, he was boarded by three French men of war, one of them mounting 84 guns and 1006 men, one of 110 guns, and another of 50. They reported that they were waiting to be joined by a fleet of ten ſail of the line from Breſt, and that they were deſtined againſt Jamaica, reſpecting which Iſland they made many enquiries as to its ſtrength, and the force by which it was protected, &c.

# *NEWPORT,*

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1806.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

*FROM WASHINGTON, Feb.* 15, 1806.

"The debates in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, yeſterday and this day, have been unuſually dull. Randolph has not, according to his promiſe, called up his reſolution about the Judges. He has not been in the Houſe—either ſick, or ſick of the wicked attempt.

"As to foreign affairs, all is confuſion, and indeciſion. Nobody knows what to do; and I foreſee nothing will be done. What will be the iſſue of the bill, (ſhould the Preſident ſign it,) for buying the Floridas, is wholly uncertain. I am informed the Preſident is oppoſed to it: that when preſented to him, he ſaid he ſhould not be ſurpriſed, if France ſhould demand of us a contribution of 5 millions, if we attempted to purchaſe of Spain, that territory, which by the treaty of retroceſſion, muſt belong to France—The heads of departments have been convened on this ſubject. The Preſident is in a hobble—he hath *kept back information too long* for his character! yet I known not on what ſide you would ſmite to *injure* a character ſo well known.

"There are ſome points relative to the ſecret movements, which I cannot comprehend—that John Randolph ſhould be ſupported by all the Federaliſts, and by twenty-ſeven of the democrats, in his reſolutions for offenſive operations againſt the near Spaniſh American territories; and yet ſhould be ſaid to be oppoſed to the Preſident and Heads of departments, who are alſo ſaid to be friendly to energetic and immediate meaſures. Certainly the greater part of the democrats have quite forſaken Randolph, for oppoſing the adminiſtration, as ſome of theſe democratic members have ſeriouſly told me.—But I know nothing of their ſecrets: yet, when they come out, I will inform you what the mountain's mouſe is made of.

"On Thurſday the SENATE paſſed the bill for prohibiting intercourſe with certain parts of St. Domingo—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

"Mr. Adams has preſented a bill to the Senate to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States in caſe of being diſreſpectfully treated by any Foreign Miniſter, to order him to withdraw from the United States, and in caſe of refuſal, to cauſe him to be ſent home.

"There has been no formal anſwer to the remonſtrance of our Miniſter at the Court of Great-Britain. Neither have the differences between the two governments been ſettled, as mentioned in ſeveral papers at a diſtance from the ſeat of government. The receipt of the remonſtrance is acknowledged in a Note to Mr. Monroe, in which it is ſtated that it will require time to conſider the principles involved therein, and requeſting our Miniſter not to conſtrue this delay into a neglect. This information I had from unqueſtionable authority."

The New-York Citizen, of the 11th ult. contains the following article:—"The merchants of this city have laid before the Preſident a very able petition, praying for the recal of Mr. Armſtrong, our Miniſter at the Court of St. Cloud. The merchants merit applauſe for this judicious and ſpirited meaſure. In the caſe of Nicklin and Griffith, the conduct of Gen. Armſtrong was every thing that it ought not to be. We hope and truſt that he will be recalled."

The Emperor of Hayti, has, by proclamation, decreed—that neutral veſſels hereafter arriving in the ports of that Iſland, ſhall, in return for their cargoes, be loaded, as much as poſſible, with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo and Cocoa; and that in no caſe ſhall more than one third of the cargo conſiſt of Coffee. The inſolence and injuſtice which this petty tyrant has diſplayed, in his reſtrictions on our commerce, fully merit the fate which will overtake him when the bill for ſuſpending commercial intercourſe with that Iſland ſhall go into operation.

*Degradation.*—The following paragraph, which is copied *verbatim* from a late Aurora, ſhews to what a low pitch of degradation our country is brought, by the elevation of men to power, who dare not, or wiſh not, to aſſert and maintain our rights:—

"It were better (ſays the Aurora) to return to the abject condition of colonies again, than bear the name of a free nation, while ſubjected to all the humiliation and plunder that we experience by the hands of Great-Britain and Spain."

The New-Haven Chamber of Commerce have addreſſed government on the ſubject of our foreign relations. The citizens of Peterſburgh, Vir. have done the ſame.

The Senate of the United States, it is ſaid, has refuſed to ratify Lear's Tripoline Treaty.

*South-America.*—At the date of the lateſt accounts from Buenos Ayres, (Dec. 20.) no Britiſh fleet had arrived there; but reports were current that a ſquadron were on the coaſt of Brazil, and excited conſiderable alarm.

The city of Buenos Ayres has a conſiderable degree of ſecurity from the extreme difficulty of the navigation thither.

*Fires!*—An arrival at New-York, from Wilmington, (N. C.) brings the unpleaſant intelligence, that on the 11th ult. a fire broke out in a bakery in the centre of that town, and deſtroyed a whole block of buildings, amounting to about ſeventy, valued at 150,000 dollars.

A fire broke out in New-York, on Tueſday morning, the 21ſt ult. between 1 and 2 o'clock, which conſumed a Soap and Candle Manufactory, owned by Mr. William Maxwell, and five other buildings.

A *ſecret* bill has paſſed Congreſs and received the Preſident's ſanction, it is ſaid, for purchaſing the FLORIDAS, of Spain.—A part of this territory was included in our purchaſe of Louiſiana; but Spain refuſing to give it up, our wiſe-acres have concluded to *buy it again*. How magnanimous!

*New-London Gazette.*

MONEY.

Petrarch, in a letter to his friend Settimo, gives us his opinion of the origin and uſes of *Gold*, which, though it may offend the worldling, will accord with the feelings of the philoſopher and moraliſt.—'It is made,' ſays he, 'to ſolace the wants, and not to nouriſh the paſſions of men.—In this view, it was originally ſought from the mines, purified, ſtruck, and ſtamped.—He, who expends it properly, is its maſter; he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a ſlave; he who adores it, an idolator: The truly wiſe, is he who deſpiſes it.'

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday laſt, Capt. *Benning Pickering*, to Mrs. *Nancy Pearſe*.

DIED.—On the 1ſt ult. at Charleſton S. C. Mrs. *Eliza Gibbes*, the amiable conſort of William H. Gibbes, Eſq. in the 40th year of her age.—This Lady ſpent a part of the paſt ſummer in this town and took paſſage in November laſt, in the ſhip Roſe in Bloom, Capt. Burdick, for Charleſton.

—At Swanſey, on the 21ſt ult. *Simeon Potter*, Eſq. in the 91ſt year of his age.

—In this town on Sunday laſt, Mrs. *Martha Scott*, conſort of Mr. John C. Scott.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Feb* 28.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, | Montevido |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Fame, Juſtin, | New-York |
| Schooner Commerce, Stevens, | Africa |


To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*At Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, on Tuesday next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. from on board the Ship* GEORGE & MARY,

TEN Thouſand Weight of jurked Beef, and a Quantity of Tallow.

*Newport, February* 28, 1806.

Will be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On the 21ſt of this Month, and poſſeſſion given the 27th (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)*

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.—For further particulars enquire of

JEREMIAH AUSTIN, jun.

*Newport, 1ſt of 3d mon.* 1806.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On Captain James Perry's Wharf, for the Benefit of the Underwriters—on Monday the 3d of March, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.*

SOME old RIGGING, from on board the Sloop Eagle, Joſeph Cartwright maſter.

S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

*Newport, February* 28, 1806.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On the 25th of March, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)*

A Three Story Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Charles-ſtreet, No. 6 and 7, now improved by JOHN TRAVETT.—The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.—It has formerly been improved, and is well-calculated for a Boarding-Houſe.

S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

*February* 28, 1606.

STEUBEN'S MILITARY TACTICS,

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Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

WRAPPING PAPER

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plundered every American veſſel ſhe fell in with.

*Fire.*—The following particulars of the late deſtructive fire at Wilmington, (N. C.) were received yeſterday, in a letter dated

"*Wilmington, February* 11, 1806.

"This devoted town has once more been nearly one-half burnt down. About two o'clock this morning the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Bake-houſe occupied by Mr. Gomache, and owing to the diſmay and confuſion attendant on ſuch occaſions, got ſo far a-head as to render every effort to check its progreſs unavailing, and burnt without interruption until the houſes were conſumed to the wharf and back to Princeſs-Street, with the exception of Mallet's Ware-houſe, John Martin's Brick-houſe at the corner of Princeſs and Front-Streets, two or three houſes on Toomer's Alley, Mr. Wright's new houſe, and Mr. Bergwen's houſe corner of Second and Market-Streets. Every other houſe, between the Market and ſouth-ſide of Princeſs-Street was conſumed, together with Allen's, Livingſton's, and Campbell's, on the north-ſide of Princeſs-Street."

February 25.

By the ſchooner Urania, from Barbadoes, we have received a file of the Barbadoes Mercury to the firſt of February, from which the following articles are copied:

BARBADOES, *February* 1.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ethalian, Capt. Spears, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, and brought in with her the neutral ſchooner Lubec Packet, Andrew Wickham, maſter, from Cuxhaven, bound to Martinique and St. Thomas, which the Ethalian fell in with on the 27th ult. off Martinique, and detained.

The Hon. Judge Bedford, at a Court of Vice-Admiralty held on Thurſday laſt, was pleaſed to paſs ſentence of condemnation in the caſe of the American ſhip Angeronia, from the coaſt of Africa, bound to Charleſton, detained by his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Charlotte, decreeing the ſaid ſhip and cargo, ſave the private adventures, to be lawful prize to the captors.

## *MASSACHUSETTS.*

BOSTON, FEB. 20.

*Fire!*—Yeſterday afternoon, a deſtructive fire broke out in the Rope-Walk, owned by Mr. J. Howe, at the bottom of the Common, in this town; which in a ſhort time, was conſumed, together with four other Walks adjacent, one owned by Mr. Samuel Emmons, one by Capt. Penuel B. Rogers, and two by Mr. Iſaac P. Davis; together with a large quantity of cordage, hemp, tar, &c. Mr. Howe was about finiſhing ſome tarring, when the copper being over-heated the tar took fire, and inſtantly communicated the flames in every direction. The contents of the Walks were partly ſaved, as well as part of the hemp in Rogers's fire-proof ſtore.—The contents of Mr. Davis's fire-proof ſtore, we learn, was conſumed. The wind was providentially at S. W. which blew the flames over the common, and confined its ravages to theſe valuable manufactories.—The public, as well as private loſs, cannot as yet be aſcertained.—It muſt be very great. Upwards of an hundred induſtrious men, ſeveral of them having families, are thus thrown out of employ. We have not heard of any accident in extinguiſhing the flames. Our country brethren were early in their aſſiſtance on the occaſion.

February 22.

At Charleſton (S. C.) London dates to the 19th of December have been received. They furniſh numerous German accounts of the bloody battles of the 2d—5th December; and corroborate the ſtatement that the Auſtro-Ruſſians fought only with the bayonet, made immenſe ſlaughter, and eventually remained maſters of the field:—They add, what we before knew, that the Archduke John from the Tyrol, had effected a junction with Prince Charles; and that the brothers had 90,000 men under them. We believe the number exaggerated: The laſt accounts ſay, the Archdukes were in Hungary; Maſſena at Leybach. That the Emperor Napoleon had rejected the mediation of Pruſſia; and that in the latter kingdom every thing was preparation for war.—We believe a war between Pruſſia and France is now certain.

The London Courier, of Dec. 19, 1805, confirms in the moſt poſitive terms, and on the beſt authority, the defeat of Bonaparte on the 5th of December—the deadly carnage which took place;—the retreat of the French to the river Swartza; and the advance of the allies to Auſterlitz in front of Wiſchau, the ſcene of battle.

Capt. Vinall, from Liverpool, who ſailed from thence the 25th of December, informs, that various reports, reſpecting the military occurrences on the continent, were in circulation a few days previous to his ſailing; but the laſt was, that Bonaparte's Grand Army had been defeated.

A gentleman from the River-of-Plate, heard nothing of the arrival of a Britiſh ſquadron in that quarter.

## FRENCH FLEET IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The Iris from Salem, for Meſſina, on the 10th of Jan. in lat. 28, 40, lon. 29, 30, was detained by a French fleet of 11 ſail of the line and 7 frigates, 24 days from Breſt, ſteering S. W. A fleet of 5 ſail of the line, and 2 frigates, 39 days from Breſt, was ſpoken, Jan. 18, near Martinico.

Capt. Hitchcock, from Curracoa, informs, that on Jan. 25th, in the Mona Paſſage, he was boarded by three French men of war, one of them mounting 84 guns and 1006 men, one of 110 guns, and another of 50. They reported that they were waiting to be joined by a fleet of ten ſail of the line from Breſt, and that they were deſtined againſt Jamaica, reſpecting which Iſland they made many enquiries as to its ſtrength, and the force by which it was protected, &c.


# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1806.


☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

*FROM WASHINGTON, Feb.* 15, 1806.

"The debates in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, yeſterday and this day, have been unuſually dull. Randolph has not, according to his promiſe, called up his reſolution about the Judges. He has not been in the Houſe—either ſick, or ſick of the wicked attempt.

"As to foreign affairs, all is confuſion, and indeciſion. Nobody knows what to do; and I foreſee nothing will be done. What will be the iſſue of the bill, (ſhould the Preſident ſign it,) for buying the Floridas, is wholly uncertain. I am informed the Preſident is oppoſed to it: that when preſented to him, he ſaid he ſhould not be ſurpriſed, if France ſhould demand of us a contribution of 5 millions, if we attempted to purchaſe of Spain, that territory, which by the treaty of retroceſſion, muſt belong to France—The heads of departments have been convened on this ſubject. The Preſident is in a hobble—he hath *kept back information too long* for his character! yet I known not on what ſide you would ſmite to *injure* a character ſo well known.

"There are ſome points relative to the ſecret movements, which I cannot comprehend—that John Randolph ſhould be ſupported by all the Federaliſts, and by twenty-ſeven of the democrats, in his reſolutions for offenſive operations againſt the near Spaniſh American territories; and yet ſhould be ſaid to be oppoſed to the Preſident and Heads of departments, who are alſo ſaid to be friendly to energetic and immediate meaſures. Certainly the greater part of the democrats have quite forſaken Randolph, for oppoſing the adminiſtration, as ſome of theſe democratic members have ſeriouſly told me.—But I know nothing of their ſecrets: yet, when they come out, I will inform you what the mountain's mouſe is made of.

"On Thurſday the SENATE paſſed the bill for prohibiting intercourſe with certain parts of St. Domingo—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

"Mr. Adams has preſented a bill to the Senate to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States in caſe of being diſreſpectfully treated by any Foreign Miniſter, to order him to withdraw from the United States, and in caſe of refuſal, to cauſe him to be ſent home.

"There has been no formal anſwer to the remonſtrance of our Miniſter at the Court of Great-Britain. Neither have the differences between the two governments been ſettled, as mentioned in ſeveral papers at a diſtance from the ſeat of government. The receipt of the remonſtrance is acknowledged in a Note to Mr. Monroe, in which it is ſtated that it will require time to conſider the principles involved therein, and requeſting our Miniſter not to conſtrue this delay into a neglect. This information I had from unqueſtionable authority."

The New-York Citizen, of the 11th ult. contains the following article:—"The merchants of this city have laid before the Preſident a very able petition, praying for the recal of Mr. Armſtrong, our Miniſter at the Court of St. Cloud. The merchants merit applauſe for this judicious and ſpirited meaſure. In the caſe of Nicklin and Griffith, the conduct of Gen. Armſtrong was every thing that it ought not to be. We hope and truſt that he will be recalled."

The Emperor of Hayti, has, by proclamation, decreed—that neutral veſſels hereafter arriving in the ports of that Iſland, ſhall, in return for their cargoes, be loaded, as much as poſſible, with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo and Cocoa; and that in no caſe ſhall more than one third of the cargo conſiſt of Coffee. The inſolence and injuſtice which this petty tyrant has diſplayed, in his reſtrictions on our commerce, fully merit the fate which will overtake him when the bill for ſuſpending commercial intercourſe with that Iſland ſhall go into operation.

*Degradation.*—The following paragraph, which is copied *verbatim* from a late Aurora, ſhews to what a low pitch of degradation our country is brought, by the elevation of men to power, who dare not, or wiſh not, to aſſert and maintain our rights:—

"It were better (ſays the Aurora) to return to the abject condition of colonies again, than bear the name of a free nation, while ſubjected to all the humiliation and plunder that we experience by the hands of Great-Britain and Spain."

The New-Haven Chamber of Commerce have addreſſed government on the ſubject of our foreign relations. The citizens of Peterſburgh, Vir. have done the ſame.

The Senate of the United States, it is ſaid, has refuſed to ratify Lear's Tripoline Treaty.

*South-America.*—At the date of the lateſt accounts from Buenos Ayres, (Dec. 20.) no Britiſh fleet had arrived there; but reports were current that a ſquadron were on the coaſt of Brazil, and excited conſiderable alarm.

The city of Buenos Ayres has a conſiderable degree of ſecurity from the extreme difficulty of the navigation thither.

*Fires!*—An arrival at New-York, from Wilmington, (N. C.) brings the unpleaſant intelligence, that on the 11th ult. a fire broke out in a bakery in the centre of that town, and deſtroyed a whole block of buildings, amounting to about ſeventy, valued at 150,000 dollars.

A fire broke out in New-York, on Tueſday morning, the 21ſt ult. between 1 and 2 o'clock, which conſumed a Soap and Candle Manufactory, owned by Mr. William Maxwell, and five other buildings.

A *ſecret* bill has paſſed Congreſs and received the Preſident's ſanction, it is ſaid, for purchaſing the FLORIDAS, of Spain.—A part of this territory was included in our purchaſe of Louiſiana; but Spain refuſing to give it up, our wiſe-acres have concluded to *buy it again*. How magnanimous!

*New-London Gazette.*

## MONEY.

Petrarch, in a letter to his friend Settimo, gives us his opinion of the origin and uſes of *Gold*, which, though it may offend the worldling, will accord with the feelings of the philoſopher and moraliſt.—'It is made,' ſays he, 'to ſolace the wants, and not to nouriſh the paſſions of men.—In this view, it was originally ſought from the mines, purified, ſtruck, and ſtamped.—He, who expends it properly, is its maſter; he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a ſlave; he who adores it, an idolator: The truly wiſe, is he who deſpiſes it.'

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday laſt, Capt. *Benning Pickering*, to Mrs. *Nancy Pearſe*.

DIED.—On the 1ſt ult. at Charleſton S. C. Mrs. *Eliza Gibbes*, the amiable conſort of William H. Gibbes, Eſq. in the 40th year of her age.—This Lady ſpent a part of the paſt ſummer in this town and took paſſage in November laſt, in the ſhip Roſe in Bloom, Capt. Burdick, for Charleſton.

—At Swanzey, on the 21ſt ult. *Simeon Potter*, Eſq. in the 91ſt year of his age.

—In this town on Sunday laſt, Mrs. *Martha Scott*, conſort of Mr. John C. Scott.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Feb* 28.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, | Montevido |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Fame, Juſtin, | New-York |
| Schooner Commerce, Stevens, | Africa |


To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*At Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, on Tuesday next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. from on board the Ship* GEORGE & MARY,

TEN Thouſand Weight of jurked Beef, and a Quantity of Tallow.

*Newport, February* 28, 1806.

Will be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On the 21ſt of this Month, and poſſeſſion given the 27th (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)*

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.—For further particulars enquire of

JEREMIAH AUSTIN, jun.

*Newport, 1ſt of 3d mon.* 1806.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On Captain James Perry's Wharf, for the Benefit of the Underwriters—on Monday the 3d of March, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.*

SOME old RIGGING, from on board the Sloop Eagle, Joſeph Cartwright maſter.

S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

*Newport, February* 28, 1806.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

*On the 25th of March, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)*

A Three Story Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Charles-ſtreet, No. 6 and 7, now improved by JOHN TRAVETT.—The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.—It has formerly been improved, and is well-calculated for a Boarding-Houſe.

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## POETRY.

FROM MRS. OPIE'S POEMS.

### THE ORPHAN BOY's TALE.

STAY, Lady, ſtay, for mercy's ſake,
And hear a helpleſs orphan's tale!
Ah! ſure my looks muſt pity wake,—
'Tis want that makes my cheek ſo pale.
Yet I was once a mother's pride,
And my brave father's hope and joy;
But in the Nile's proud fight he died,
And I am now an ORPHAN BOY.

Poor fooliſh child! how pleaſed was I,
When news of Nelſon's victory came,
Along the crowded ſtreets to fly
And ſee the lighted windows flame!
To force me home my mother ſought;
She could not bear to ſee my joy;
For with my father's life 'twas bought,
And made me a poor ORPHAN BOY.

The people's ſhouts were long and loud;
My mother, ſhuddering, cloſed her ears;
"Rejoice! rejoice!" ſtill cried the crowd;
My mother anſwered with her tears.
"Why are you crying thus?" ſaid I,
"While others laugh and ſhout with joy!"
She kiſſed me,—and, with ſuch a ſigh!
She called me her poor ORPHAN BOY.

"What is an orphan boy?" I cried,
As in her face I looked and ſmiled;
My mother through her tears replied,
"You'll know too ſoon, ill-fated child!"
And now they've tolled my mother's knell,
And I'm no more a parent's joy,
O lady,—I have learnt too well
What 'tis to be an ORPHAN BOY.

Oh! were I by your bounty fed!
Nay, gentle lady, do not chide,—
Truſt me, I mean to earn my bread;
The ſailor's orphan boy has pride.
Lady, you weep!—Ha? this to me!
You'll give me clothing, food, employ?—
Look down, dear parents! look, and ſee
Your happy happy ORPHAN BOY.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

### ON CONTENTMENT.

IT is no fault to ſtrive to better our condition. God hath given to man an active mind which is ever climbing to more perfection. Perfection is ſet in the heights, and though man cannot reach it, yet ſhould he ever draw nearer to it, by induſtriouſly perſevering in the riſing way. We cannot be too covetous of goodneſs, and may well labor for greater attainments. By fair means, and for good ends, it is alſo lawful, no doubt, to encreaſe our temporal wealth, if we do but ſuſtain our lot cheerfully, patiently and thankfully. There is no abſolute contentment here below; whatſoever was created was created to ſome end, and till it arrive at that, it cannot be fully at reſt: God is the end to which the ſoul tends, and till it is ſet free from earthly elements, it cannot, but through a glaſs darkly, approach to ſuch purity and ſuch glory. When it is united to God, who is the ſource of all true happineſs, it may be calm, and pleaſed, and tranquil; till then its higheſt ſtate is a mixed felicity. I would be ſo content with what I have, as ever to think the preſent beſt; but then I would think it beſt but for the preſent.—The ſoul that with but half an eye ſees God, can never be ſatisfied till it enjoy a more complete viſion.


## JUST PUBLISHED,

*By James Humphreys, Philadelphia, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (price 2 dollars and 75 cts.)*

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## American Captives in Tripoli!

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☞ This pamphlet unfolds a variety of intereſting ſubjects viz. The late Tripolitan War; the Capture of our Brethren; and the Treatment they experienced from the Barbarians; ſketches of the government, national character, manners, cuſtoms, productions, curioſities, &c. of Tripoli; and the Releaſe of our Brethren from Captivity; forming in the whole a highly valuable compend.

*Newport, Feb. 21. 1806.*


WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SIMEON DAVIS, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, Give Notice to all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate.——No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, SETH YATES, } *Com'rs.*

And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE DAVIS, *Adm'x.*

*February 7, 1806*


## SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

*Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,*

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

*Newport, January 10, 1806.*

### *HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.*

## EARL & ALLSTON,

*At their Store on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store N0. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

## FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furniſhed as a New-York Packet)—This veſſel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built o the beſt materials our country affords, and is the moſt commodious veſſel ever yet eſtabliſhed in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

*Newport, January 30, 1806.*

## SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

*No. 6, Market-quare,*

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh caſk Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Alſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

*TO BE LET,*

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

*Newport, January 3, 1806.*

## GEORGE WANTON

*Reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,*

THAT he has purchaſed the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, to which ſtock he will ſhortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as ſoon as from the preſs, will be for Sale at his Book-ſtore.—This being his firſt attempt in buſineſs, to which he has ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip, he moſt ſanguinely hopes to meet with ſuch encouragement as will be profitable and pleaſing, and enable him to keep the beſt aſſortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

*Newport, February 14, 1806.*

## TO BE SOLD,

*(And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next)*

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, NO. 15, Market-Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
*South Corner of Market-Square.*

*Newport, Feb 7 1806.*

*Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale*

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

*He has alſo for ſale,*

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the moſt reaſonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Allſpice by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

## S. MALBONE,

*Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.

*Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.*

*FOR SALE BY*

## MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt haw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

FIVE Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork HAMS.

JAMES PERRY.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806*

## To be Sold, or Leaſed,

*And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,*

THE eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, ſituated on Eaſton's point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar Streets; a pleaſant and airy ſituation—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, (which would be preferred) or hire, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*

*Newport, January 28, 1806.*

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June 22, 1805.*

## Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

*Reſpectfully inform the Public,*

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School rom 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.

*Newpor, Nov. 5, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Dec. 7. 1805.*

*NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June 4, 1805.*

## To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

*On THURSDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,*

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty-fifth of ſaid month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

*Troy, February 7, 1806.*

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

*Newport, November 7, 1805*

## WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale,*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2. 1804.

## FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven a pump of water, a ſmall garden two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

## JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargie; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads excellent Retailing Molaſſes.—For terms apply to

JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingſtown, Jan. 20, 1806.

## FOR SALE,

*And poſſeſſion immediately given,*

STORE, No 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

*South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805*

## JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

*Newport, June 28, 1805.*

## *Rhode-Island Union Bank.*

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at leaſt none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into 8*—of which denomination they have iſſued none—it was badly done; the ink was diſcharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For ſecurity, and to guard againſt impoſitions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are deſired to attend to, viz.

Notes of 1 Dollar; a Woman milking.
Do. 2 a Plough.
Do. 3 a Wind-mill.
Do, 5 a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do. 10 a Ship.
And Do. 50 a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been iſſued by the Rhode-Iſland Union Bank.

*By Order of the President & Directors,*

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

*Newport, February 13, 1806.*

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by

SIMEON NEWTON, jun.

*Newport, Feb 7 1806*

## TO BE LET,

*And entered the 15th of February next,*

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, ormerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnston*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*—For terms apply to

JOHN FREEBODY.

*Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.*

# POETRY.

FROM MRS. OPIE'S POEMS.

## THE ORPHAN BOY'S TALE.

STAY, Lady, stay, for mercy's sake,
And hear a helpless orphan's tale!
Ah! sure my looks must pity wake.—
'Tis want that makes my cheek so pale.
Yet I was once a mother's pride,
And my brave father's hope and joy;
But in the Nile's proud fight he died,
And I am now an ORPHAN BOY.

Poor foolish child! how pleased was I,
When news of Nelson's victory came,
Along the crowded streets to fly
And see the lighted windows flame!
To force me home my mother sought;
She could not bear to see my joy;
For with my father's life 'twas bought,
And made me a poor ORPHAN BOY.

The people's shouts were long and loud;
My mother, shuddering, closed her ears;
'Rejoice! rejoice!' still cried the crowd;
My mother answered with her tears.
'Why are you crying thus,' said I,
'While others laugh and shout with joy?'
She kissed me,—and, with such a sigh!
She called me her poor ORPHAN BOY.

'What is an orphan boy?' I cried,
As in her face I looked and smiled;
My mother through her tears replied,
'You'll know too soon, ill-fated child!'
And now they've tolled my mother's knell,
And I'm no more a parent's joy,
O lady,—I have learnt too well
What 'tis to be an ORPHAN BOY.

Oh! were I by your bounty fed!
Nay, gentle lady, do not chide,—
Trust me, I mean to earn my bread;
The tailor's orphan boy has pride.
Lady, you weep!—Ha! this to me!
You'll give me clothing, food, employ?—
Look down, dear parents! look, and see
Your happy happy ORPHAN BOY.

## SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

### ON CONTENTMENT.

IT is no fault to strive to better our condition. God hath given to man an active mind which is ever climbing to more perfection. Perfection is set in the heights, and though man cannot reach it, yet should he ever draw nearer to it, by industriously persevering in the rising way. We cannot be too covetous of goodness, and may well labor for greater attainments. By fair means, and for good ends, it is also lawful, no doubt, to encrease our temporal wealth, if we do but sustain our lot cheerfully, patiently and thankfully. There is no absolute contentment here below; whatsoever was created was created to some end, and till it arrive at that, it cannot be fully at rest: God is the end to which the soul tends, and till it is set free from earthly elements, it cannot, but through a glass darkly, approach to such purity and such glory. When it is united to God, who is the source of all true happiness, it may be calm, and pleased, and tranquil; till then its highest state is a mixed felicity. I would be so content with what I have, as ever to think the present best; but then I would think it best but for the present.—The soul that with but half an eye sees God, can never be satisfied till it enjoy a more complete vision.


## JUST PUBLISHED,

*By James Humphreys, Philadelphia, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (price 2 dollars and 75 cts.)*

THE DICTIONARY of MERCHANDISE, for the use of Counting-Houses:—Containing the history, places of growth, culture, use, and marks of excellency, of such natural productions as form articles of Commerce; with their Names, in the English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Russian and Latin Languages.—*Highly useful to Merchants.*

## American Captives in Tripoli!

Dr. COWDERY'S JOURNAL while a late Captive in *Tripoli*, is just published, by Belcher and Armstrong Boston, and for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEW PORT MERCURY, price 25 cents.

☞ This pamphlet unfolds a variety of interesting subjects viz. The late Tripolitan War; the Capture of our Brethren; and the Treatment they experienced from the Barbarians; sketches of the government, national character, manners, customs, productions, curiosities, &c. of Tripoli; and the Release of our Brethren from Captivity; forming in the whole a highly valuable compend.

*Newport, Feb. 21. 1806.*


WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SIMEON DAVIS, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, Give Notice to all persons who have any demands against said estate, to bring them to either of us, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said Court of Probate.——No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
SETH YATES, }

And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE DAVIS, *Adm'x.*

*February 7, 1806*


## SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

*Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,*

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 5-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

*Newport, January 10, 1806.*

## *HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.*

## EARL & ALLSTON,

*At their Store on HANDY'S Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar inboxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store N0. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

## FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built o the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

*Newport, January 30, 1806.*

## SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

*No. 6, Market-quare,*

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

*TO BE LET,*

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

*Newport, January 3, 1806.*

## GEORGE WANTON

*Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,*

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

*Newport, February 14, 1806.*

## TO BE SOLD,

*(And possession given the 25th of March next)*

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, N0. 15, Market-Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent stand for business.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
*South Corner of Market-Square.*

*Newport, Feb 7 1806.*

*Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale*

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

*He has also for sale,*

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the most reasonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

## S. MALBONE,

*Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.

*Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.*

*FOR SALE BY*

## MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt haw, from Jamaica, consisting of 174 hogsheads 4th-proof Rum.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

FIVE Thousand Weight of smoaked Pork HAMS.

JAMES PERRY.

*Newport, Feb. 7, 1806*

## To be Sold, or Leased,

*And possession given the 25th of March next,*

THE estate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, situated on Easton's point, bounded on Washington and Poplar Streets; a pleasant and airy situation—Any person inclining to purchase, (which would be preferred) or hire, will please apply to the subscribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*

*Newport, January 28, 1806.*


THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June 22, 1805.*


## Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

*Respectfully inform the Public,*

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages will be taught to those who wish it.

*Newpor, Nov. 5, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Dec 7- 1805.*

## *NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June 4, 1805.*

## To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

*On THURSDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A M on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,*

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

*Troy, February 7, 1806.*

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

*Newport, November 7, 1805*

## WILLIAM CROOKE,

*Offers for Sale,*

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail

Newport, Oct 2. 1804.

## FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven a pump of water, a small garden two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

## JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

*April 19, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to

JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

## FOR SALE,

*And possession immediately given,*

STORE, No 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

*South-Kingstown, Dec 4. 1805*

## JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel
80 barrels of N0. 2 Beef.

*Newport, June 28, 1805.*

## *Rhode-Island Union Bank.*

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes of | 1 Dollar; | a Woman milking. |
| Do. | 2 | a Plough. |
| Do. | 3 | a Wind-mill. |
| Do, | 5 | a Wheat-Sheaf. |
| Do. | 10 | a Ship. |
| And Do. | 50 | a Bee-Hive. |

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

*By Order of the President & Directors,*

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

*Newport, February 13, 1806.*

HAVANNA Molasses, suitable for Retailing—for Sale, by

SIM[illegible] NEWTON, jun.

*Newport, Feb 7 1806*

## TO BE LET,

*And entered the 15th of February next,*

THAT large, commodious House and Garden-Lot, ormerly the property of *Augustus Johnston*, Esq. now in the possession of Capt. *William Wood*—For terms apply to

JOHN FREEBODY.

*Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.*